

PART 3.

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

AUGUST 26, 1914

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



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WAR NEWS

PRICE

The Illustrated War News.



ON THE MARCH TO BRUSSELS: SERVING OUT RATIONS OF HAM AND BREAD TO GERMAN SOLDIERS.

Photo. Newspaper Illus.

THE PRELUDE TO THE GREAT DRAMA.

BY SPENSER WILKINSON.

Chichele Professor of Military History in the University of Oxford. Author of "The Brain of an Army," "Britain at Bay," &c.

ENGLAND declared war against Germany in support of the neutrality of Belgium. That was on Aug. 4, not three weeks ago. Now Belgium is under the heel of Germany, Brussels occupied by German troops and compelled in German fashion to pay eight millions sterling for the privilege. There is here a lack of unity between England's policy and her performance. The Expeditionary Force, if it had been mobilised four days earlier, might in conjunction with the brave Belgian Army have saved Belgium the terrible misfortune to which she is now subjected.

Belgium can now be freed only by the defeat and crushing of the German armies. That is also the only process that will save France from destruction; and a second branch of England's policy is to help to save France, and, therefore, to help to crush the German armies. Will her performance here make good her policy? England contributes to the front-line defence of France only six divisions, while France has more than eighty. The contribution is small. The six divisions are, perhaps, a hundred-and-forty thousand men. Even the next hundred thousand for which Lord Kitchener has called mean a trifle in the balance; and can they be ready before the victory has been decided? In view of these questions, England hardly seems as yet awake to the nature of her position. For if her performance in the second branch of her policy fails to make that policy good, what will happen in a third branch: the defence of Great Britain and the Empire? Have people yet grasped what it all means? If they had, there would be a million recruits by now.

The theatre of war is covered, as was expected, by an impenetrable veil, of which the corners only have been lifted. For about a fortnight the Belgian Army has resisted and delayed the advance of the German right wing. The Germans are now masters of Liège—the fate of the forts is not certainly known—and of the Meuse from a point below Namur to the Dutch frontier. They have overrun Belgium, and have there a large army, perhaps seven army corps, with cavalry divisions and reserve divisions, say from 250,000 to 300,000 men. The Belgian Army has fallen back towards Antwerp. The fortress of Namur, at the confluence of the Sambre with the Meuse, is probably sufficiently garrisoned to stand a siege.

A German force was a few days ago driven back towards the south-east from Dinant on the Meuse, and the German front was said, on Thursday, to be from Dinant to Neufchâteau in Belgian Luxembourg. From the region between Neufchâteau and Metz there are no reports. Last week there were outpost affairs on the French side of Longuyon and near Briey, proving at that time the German outposts were on French soil. But for some days nothing has been heard of movements in this region.

Between Metz and the Swiss frontier the French Army has taken the initiative. The French, in the first instance, advanced from the neighbourhood of Belfort, through Altkirch, to Mülhausen, and were then obliged to fall back from Mülhausen. They gradually pushed their troops up to and over the crest of the Vosges from the south end of that chain along a line running due north for sixty miles as far as Mount Donon, at the point where the frontier turns north-westwards in the direction of Metz. They have also pushed down the valleys towards the plain of Alsace. In the valley that leads from the pass at Saales towards Strassburg, they have reached Lützelhausen, fifteen miles

down. Further south they have descended the valley of Saint Marie-aux-Mines, and the last reports show that they have taken Guebwiller and Mülhausen. It is not yet clear whether this seizure of the passes

[Continued overleaf.]



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FLEET:
VICE-ADMIRAL BOUÉ DE LAPEYRÈRE.

Vice-Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère is Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy, and has been directing the operations of his Fleet against the Austrians in the Mediterranean. He has long been recognised as a very able naval strategist.—*[Photograph by Marius Bar.]*



EFFECTS OF THE DEADLY FIRE OF THE LIEGE FORTS: A GERMAN GUN-TEAM PUT OUT OF ACTION.

The guns of the great forts round Liège, it will be recalled, wrought terrible havoc among the Germans, both at close and long range. The Belgian gunners, indeed, worked their artillery with deadly effect, as this drawing indicates. A German siege-gun, drawn by thirty horses, had just become visible from Fort Fléron, and the gunners there at once opened a murderous fire which killed or wounded all the

horses and many of the men. The fort is in the distance on the extreme left in the drawing; on the right is a wooded hill from which the gun and its ill-fated team had just emerged. At the time at which these lines go to press the Liège forts are believed to be still holding out, but Namur had fallen.—
[Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek from a Sketch by George Lynch, One of our Special War-Artists in Belgium.]

of the Vosges is the prelude to an invasion of southern Alsace in force, but it is evident that it serves to cover the right flank of a considerable French army which has crossed the frontier from the district between Nancy and St. Die, and has apparently driven back two of the three German army corps. The front of this army was reported on Tuesday to stretch from Marsal to Lorquin. On Wednesday its left was at Château Salines and its right had advanced a march to Fenestrange. On Thursday its centre had pushed on to Morhange and its left to Delme. Thus, while the Germans with their right-hand army are invading Belgium, the French are invading Alsace and Lorraine, with two armies—one moving east, and the other west of the Vosges, down the valley of the Saar and between that river and the Moselle. This French army in Lorraine, advancing through the interval between Metz and Strassburg, which are about eighty miles apart, must protect its flanks against both fortresses, each of which must, therefore, be masked by a considerable body of troops. What its objective is can at present only be guessed. If it moved north upon Treves, it would be aiming at the communications of that large German army which is between the Meuse and the Moselle. But long before it could reach them it would have to break the resistance of such German corps as may be in its immediate front, and of any reinforcements that may come to them from Maintz or Coblenz. On Friday evening came news that its advance had been



THE BISHOP OF LONDON ON ACTIVE SERVICE: DR. WINNINGTON-INGRAM
IN HIS WAR KIT.

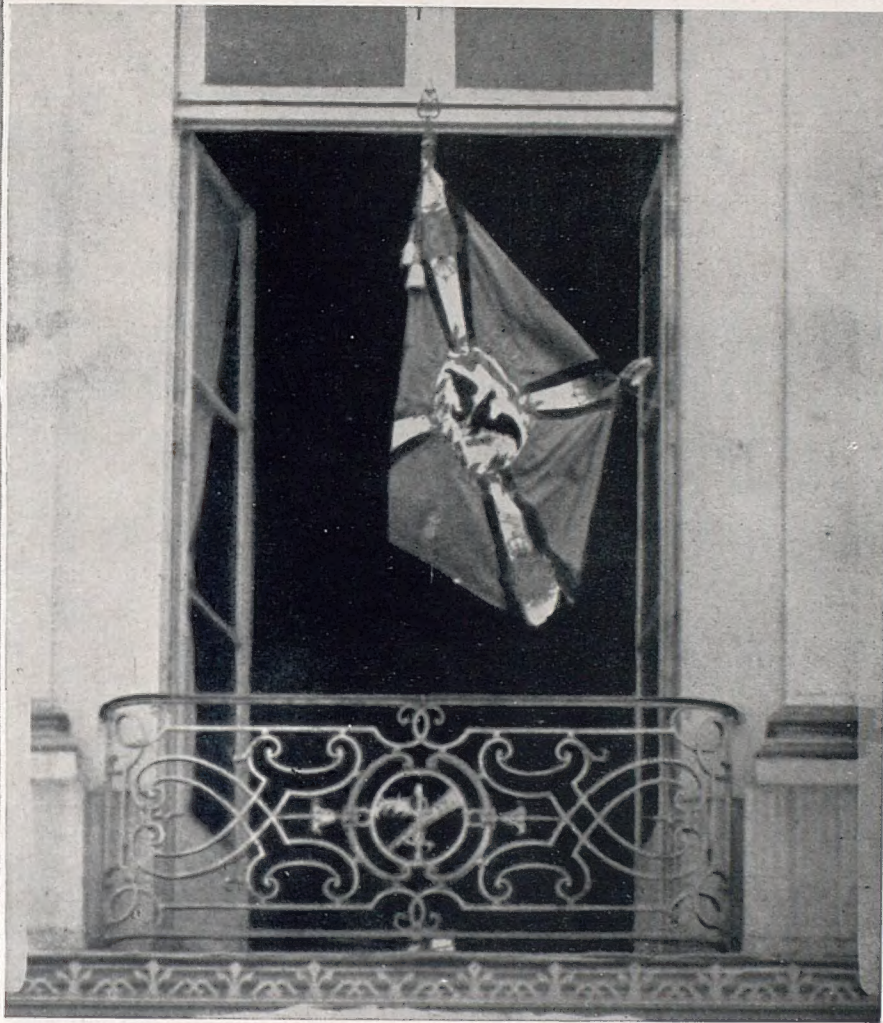
The Bishop of London arranged to accompany his corps, the London Rifle Brigade (Territorials) as Chaplain. He has camped with them on Manoeuvres, and keeps fit in peace time with golf, cycling, and fives whenever his episcopal duties allow.—[Photograph by Russell.]

checked. The object of the invasion of Alsace is probably to complete the occupation of that province, to recover which is one of the political objects of France in this war.

Of what is happening in the central portion of the long frontier line between the left flank of the French Army in Lorraine, and the Meuse between Dinant and Namur, we know nothing. If the French have here taken the offensive, they must have masked Metz and Thionville on the west, so that the advance of the army now checked in Lorraine would bring with it the enclosure of those two fortresses, and would compel the Germans in the Belgian Ardennes to face southwards. The hypothesis which is suggested by the French invasion of Lorraine and the German invasion of Belgium, is that each Commander-in-Chief is striking at his opponent's left flank. In such a case the advantage is with him whose blow first strikes his adversary's weak point, his line of communications and supply, or who first impinges upon the end of the line formed by his enemy's front.

There is, as yet, no sign of a German movement of any importance to turn the French right flank, or of a design to violate the neutrality of Switzerland. The retreat of the French from Mülhausen showed that there were in southern Alsace German forces by no means negligible, but the success of the second French advance to the same point seems to prove that in this

[Continued overleaf.]



TAKEN IN ALSACE: A CAPTURED GERMAN FLAG DISPLAYED IN PARIS.

The first German flag captured by the French was forthwith sent to Paris, where, before being escorted to the Invalides it was publicly displayed at a window of the War Ministry. It was taken in Alsace, and belonged to the 132nd Infantry Regiment. The flag is of red silk, with a white cross bearing the crowned Black Eagle in the centre and Imperial crowns at the corners.—[Photograph by G.N.]



A BATTLE TROPHY IN LONDON: A UHLAN'S LANCE-HEAD, FROM HAELEN.

This broken-off steel head of a Uhlan's lance was picked up on the field at Haelen after the battle. The steel point is rusted with red of grim significance, and the pennon bears similar stains. When scouting the Uhlans keep their pennons rolled round the lance to aid "invisibility." When charging, the pennons fly free, to flutter in front of the enemy's horse and make it unsteady.—[Photograph by C.N.]

region the German forces are not strong enough to contemplate an offensive on a large scale. We may conclude that Count Schlieffen's probable design of an advance against both flanks of the French Army has not been thought applicable in a campaign in which Germany has to deal not only with France, but with Russia.

The designs of the French Commander-in-Chief have so far been well concealed. Nothing has been published from which an inference can be drawn either as to the line which he intends to hold if his plan for his centre and left is defensive, or as to the direction of his blows if his intention is there to attack.

The German army in Belgium has its fighting yet to do, for the Belgian Army, wisely, did not offer a decisive battle. If this German army advances along the line Liège-Lille, it may find itself attacked in flank by troops moving north across the Sambre, as well as by the Belgian field army from Antwerp. If it turns across the Sambre, it may be attacked in flank by troops coming from the direction of Lille; while a French advance from Namur-Dinant along the south bank of the Meuse would cut its communications. These various hypotheses are not put forward as probable, but are merely suggestions to help the reader to realise how many possibilities there are. The French Commander-in-Chief must be assumed to know not only what he means to do, but what are the best replies to any move that the

Germans may make. Sir John French will play the game. He has given nothing away, for though we know that the Expeditionary Force is in some part of the theatre of war, we have to admit that for lookers-on the puzzle is to find it. That is as it should be.

Two questions have occupied the minds of all those who have in any degree foreseen the likelihood of such a war as this. The first is: Which side has the tactical superiority? Are the troops

of one side so much better than those of the other in skill, discipline, and the art of fighting that when they meet in equal numbers those of the other side feel themselves out-matched? In the war of 1870 the Germans from the beginning had this tactical superiority. To-day such evidence as has yet been furnished suggests the opposite inference. There is no sign of a German tactical superiority. In particular, the French artillery, which in 1870 was no match for the German, is this time reported in every case to have had the upper hand. The other question concerns the command of the air. The

great German air-ships do not appear to have accomplished much; several of them are said to have been destroyed; and though a number of German aeroplanes have been seen in Belgium, there are indications that French aviators have successfully observed the assembling of the German armies.

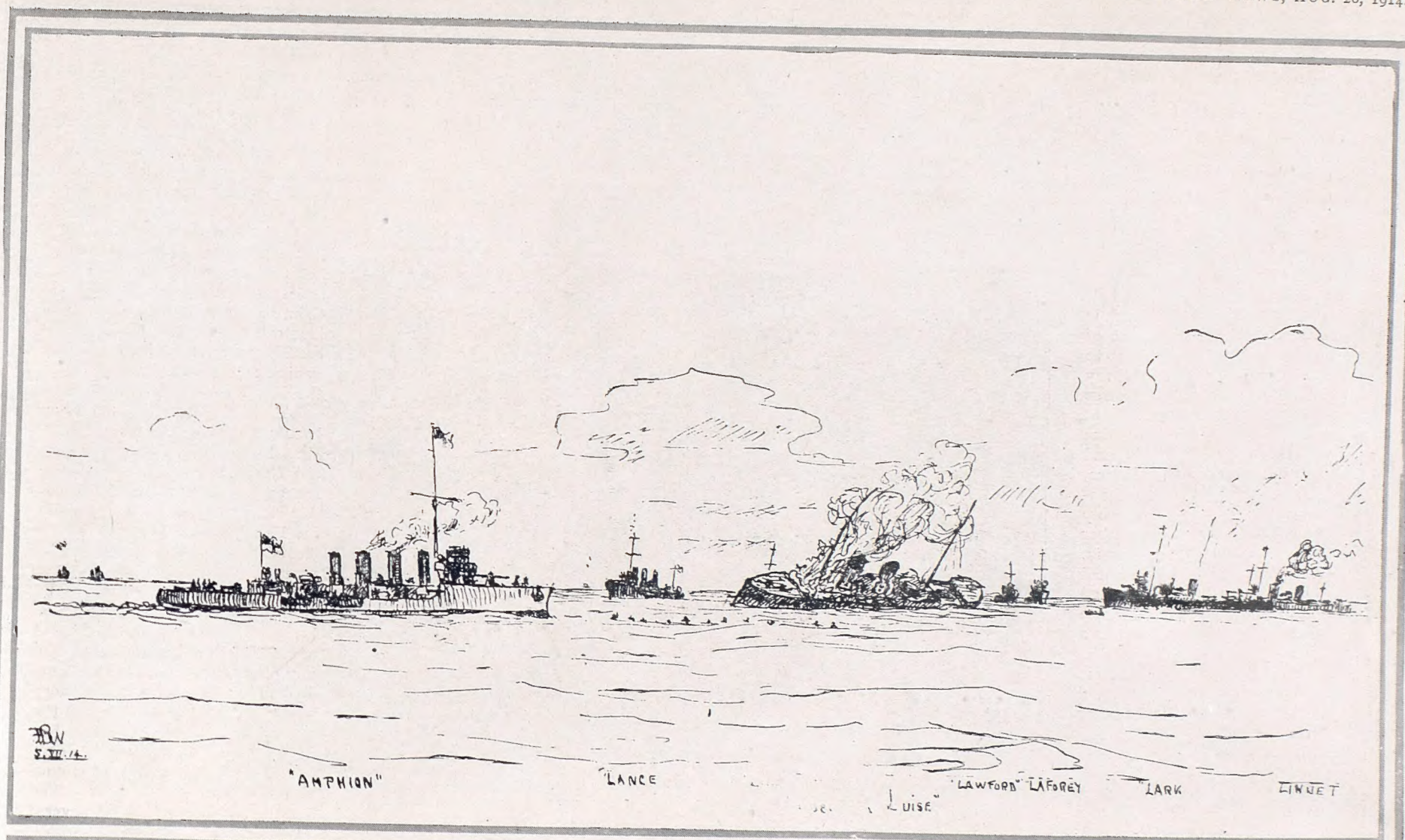
In the western theatre of war, then, nothing decisive has yet happened. The German occupation of Belgium was expected; the Belgian resistance

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THE DEFENDER OF LIÈGE: GENERAL LEMAN; AND BELGIAN STAFF OFFICERS.

In the group of officers on horseback, a photograph taken at the outset of the present war, General Leman, the heroic defender of Liège, is seen on the extreme left (marked with a cross). The General is sixty-two years of age.



A FACSIMILE SKETCH MADE BY AN OFFICER PRESENT AT THE ACTION: THE SINKING OF THE GERMAN MINE-LAYER "KÖNIGIN LUISE."

This sketch is of remarkable interest as having been made during the action by the commander of one of the British destroyers, the "Loyal." "The 'Königin Luise,'" he writes, "was sighted at 10.30, and chased by the 'Lance' and 'Landrail,' who brought her to action. About 12 o'clock the whole flotilla joined in. Her men jumped overboard about 12.15, but she went on at slow speed and turned

an almost complete circle to port, slowly settling on to her port side." We are always glad to receive similar sketches from officers at the front, and, of course, to pay for any used. Such drawings are not published until the authorities permit. Other illustrations from sketches by the same officer will appear in the "Illustrated London News" of August 29.—[From a Sketch by Lieutenant-Commander F. B. Watson, R.N.]

unforeseen. There is no indication of which way the balance between the French and German armies will turn. The outlook is better than might have been expected at the beginning of the month, when Germany seemed to have gained a decided start in her preparations.

In the eastern theatre of war, the Russian armies, though they can hardly yet have been fully assembled near the frontiers, have begun to move forward, at least with advance guards. The eastern end of East Prussia has been invaded, and here the Russian Army is advancing on a broad front of sixty miles from Gumbinnen to Lyck; points on two railway lines which eventually converge at Königsberg. Russian troops are also moving on the line from Warsaw to Dantzig, and have been reported at Mława, close to the East Prussian frontier. The Russians probably expect by the end of September to have overrun East Prussia. The Austrians have invaded Poland from the neighbourhood of Cracow, but their advance has come to a standstill after a couple of marches; while the Russians are invading Galicia with two armies, one directed against Lemberg and the other against Czernowitz. This last army is advancing in a direction which, if continued, would lead it into Hungary along the dividing line between the Magyar and the Roumanian populations.

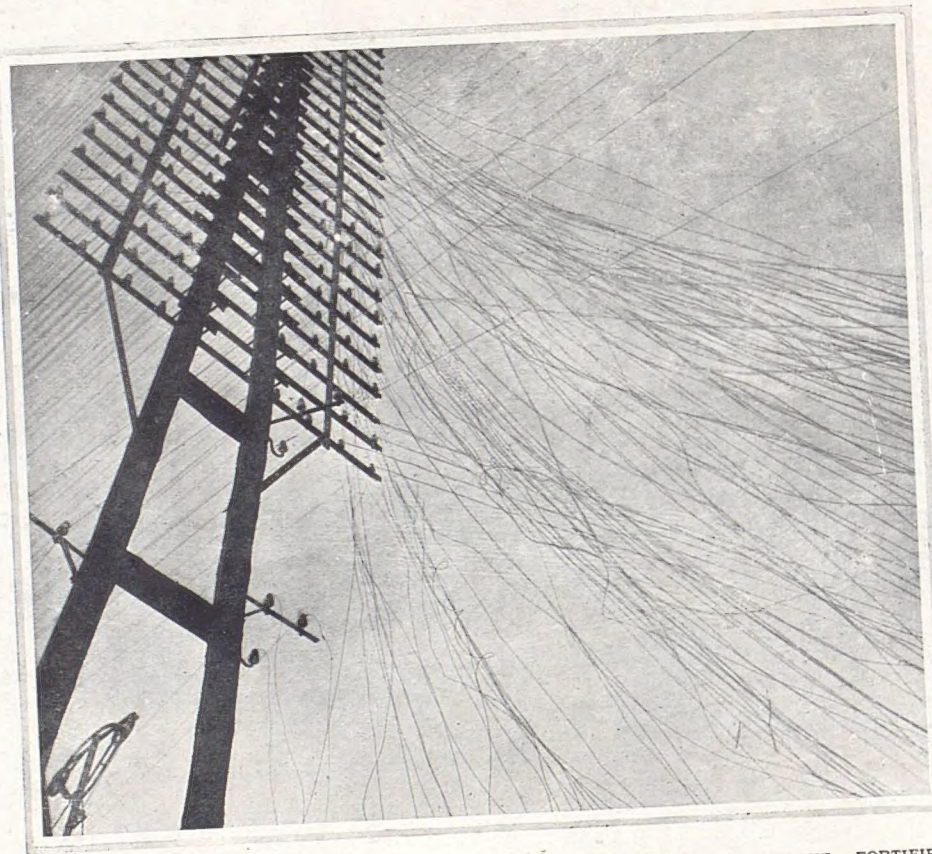
Meanwhile, the Servian Government reports that its army has won a great battle against the Austrians in the north-west

corner of Servia. The Montenegrins have invaded Herzegovina, and have approached Ragusa. It seems probable, therefore, that Austria has been compelled to weaken her forces in the south in order to strengthen them on the Russian frontier, and in order to send one or more army corps to assist the Germans in Alsace.

It is significant that Austria is unable to employ her Slavonic troops against either Russia or Servia; while it is said that the Germans have sent their Alsatian troops, whom they dare not use against the French, to assist Austria against the Slavs. Grim stories come from Austria illustrating the unwillingness of her Bohemian, Moravian, and Slavonian soldiers to fight against the Russians and the Serbs.

At sea there has as yet been no trial of strength; the British and French Navies hold the North Sea and the Mediterranean. The French troops from Algeria have been safely landed in France, and German and Austrian shipping has disappeared from the sea. Whatever the Austrian Navy may do, the German Navy will probably not hesitate to take advantage of any favourable moment or of any dispersion or division of the British naval forces to fight a battle. The German officers and men are well trained, well disciplined, and full of spirit. It would be a great mistake to under-estimate them, but they have a hard task. The British Navy, which is twice as large as Germany's, has probably never been in better condition than at the present time.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.



A TANGLED SKEIN: TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT NOT FAR FROM NAMUR, THE FORTIFIED TOWN FALLEN INTO GERMAN HANDS,

The cutting of telegraph wires is, of course, a commonplace of modern warfare, but this photograph is interesting as showing the actual effects of such an operation. It was officially reported on the 24th that the Germans had invested Namur and that the fortress had fallen.

[Photograph by Illus. Bureau.]



HOW A BATTLE WITH 2,000,000 COMBATANTS AND A 250-MILE FRONT IS CONDUCTED: FLAGGING THE MAP AT HEADQUARTERS.

It is obvious that now that a great battle is fought along a front extending, perhaps, for 250 miles, a Commander-in-Chief cannot watch its progress with his own eyes. Our drawing was suggested by a story called "The Point of View," by "Ole Luk-Oie," in "Blackwood's Magazine." It tells how a Commander-in-Chief, having laid his plans, went fishing. Meanwhile, in the map-room, the flaggers

registered the falling of many men, the loss of many guns, but there was always a large mass of their own flags well round behind one flank of the enemy's position. Thus it was when the Commander-in-Chief came back with his fish. "His gaze . . . rested on the mass of flags representing his great flanking movement. . . . He pointed to it, and said quietly: 'Proportion, Gentlemen, proportion.'"



TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY: NO. 2. ROYAL ENGINEERS—CONSTRUCTING A PONTOON

Engineering has always been an important element in warfare. As Kipling puts it in "Barrack-Room Ballads": "When the Flood come along for an extra monsoon, 'Twas Noah constructed the first pontoon, To the plans of Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, With the rank and pay of a Sapper." The Royal Engineers, like the Royal Artillery, carry no colours, and like them also have justified the motto "Ubique"

by their distinguished service in every part of the world. Included in their roll of famous names are Gordon, Napier of Magdala, and Lord Kitchener—all officers of the corps in their early years. The total establishment of the Royal Engineers in the Regular Army for 1914-15 is given in the latest "Statesman's Year-Book" as 9850. Our drawing illustrates the "swinging" method of bridging a broad river, employed



BRIDGE TO BE "SWUNG" ACROSS A RIVER, UNDER COVER OF ARTILLERY AND RIFLE-FIRE.

by the Engineers when the opposite bank is in the hands of the enemy. In an official "Manual of Field Engineering" issued by the War Office four methods of putting floating-bridges into position are mentioned—(1) by "booming out"; (2) by "forming up"; (3) by "rafting"; and (4) by "swinging"—i.e., "when the entire bridge is constructed along-shore, and then swung across with the stream." The moment the other

end reaches the opposite shore, the men on it make it fast and complete the connections, when troops can at once begin to cross. This method of bridging is quicker, as more men can be employed at once, and the work can be done in sections. The drawing shows, in the foreground, men of the Engineers constructing a pontoon, covered by the Artillery on the higher ground to the right.—[Drawing by R. Cates.]



IN COMMAND OF THE FIRST CORPS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL HAIG.
Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig was formerly in the 7th Hussars, and made his mark in the Soudan in 1885. In the South African War he was Chief of the Staff to Sir John French, besides leading various flying columns. He has since been Cavalry Inspector-General in India, Director of Staff Duties at Headquarters, and Chief of Staff in India.—[*Photograph by Barnett.*]



IN COMMAND OF THE THIRD CORPS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL PULTENEY.
Major-General Pulteney, C.B., is a Scots Guardsman. He saw service in Egypt in 1882. The Uganda Expedition of 1895-6 brought him the D.S.O. The South African War gave him a Brevet-Colonelcy. He has been four times mentioned in despatches. Since 1910 he has commanded the Sixth Division, in Ireland. Sir Douglas Haig, General Allenby, and he are all men of the same age—fifty-three.



IN COMMAND OF THE CAVALRY, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL ALLENBY.

Major-General Allenby won his spurs as an Inniskilling Dragoon in the Zulu War of 1888. He came to the front as a cavalry leader in the South African War, where he gained the C.B. Since 1910 he has been Inspector-General of Cavalry in England, and has a European reputation as a bold and brilliant leader of horse.—[Photograph by Maull and Fov.]

IN COMMAND OF THE SECOND CORPS, EXPEDITIONARY FORCE: GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN.

General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., a former "Sherwood Forester," has taken part in practically all our wars since 1878, in Zululand, in Egypt and the Soudan, in Tirah, the Khartoum Campaign of 1898, and the South African War. In 1901 he became Adjutant-General in India, and in 1907 succeeded Sir John French at Aldershot. He is fifty-six.—[Photograph by Russell.]



AKIN TO THOSE THE WAR OFFICE TELLS US TO LOOK OUT FOR: A MESSAGE DROPPED FROM A FRENCH MILITARY BIPLANE.

Particular interest is lent to this drawing by the notice recently issued by the War Office, as follows: "The attention of the public is called to the possibility of messages being dropped from aeroplanes. The messages will be enclosed in a weighted canvas bag fastened with two spring clips, attached to which are two streamers of blue, red, and yellow cloth, each 4½ feet long. Any person finding or seeing

such a bag dropped from an aeroplane should at once open it and take steps to forward the enclosed message to the person for whom it is intended." The drawing shows French air-scouts on a two-seater Bréguet biplane. A Sergeant of Engineers is piloting; one passenger is observing the country below; the other throws out a cylindrical case containing notes.—[From a Drawing by Georges Scott.]



FOLLOWING LORD KITCHENER'S ADVICE: SOLDIERS OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE "COURTEOUS" TO FRENCH LADIES AT BOULOGNE.

As might have been expected, the British troops met with a great reception from the people of Boulogne-sur-Mer when they landed there. As they left the quay, the inhabitants flocked into the streets to cheer them as they passed, and every now and then the crowd would press forward to shake them by the hand. The demonstrative Frenchwomen gave our men a particularly hearty welcome, and some asked

for uniform buttons as souvenirs. The men on their part remembered Lord Kitchener's words. A "Telegraph" correspondent writes: "Not a rough word or coarse jest escapes a soldier's lips to-night. . . . A grand spirit animates them. If Earl Kitchener could see these fellows to-night he would be filled with pride at the way they carry out the advice he gave them." [Photograph by L.N.A.]



THE BRITISH ARMY AT BOULOGNE: HORSES BEING SLUNG OVER FROM A TRANSPORT.
The landing of horses from a transport is always an anxious piece of work for those concerned owing to the necessity of preventing the animals, naturally more or less in a state of fear at the unusual experience, harming themselves during the operation. Upwards of 20,000 horses, staff-officers' mounts, cavalry and artillery, and military train horses, have been landed.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



THE BRITISH ARMY AT BOULOGNE: A PONTOON TRAIN LANDED READY TO START.
No detail of field-service organisation has been omitted in the composition of the Expeditionary Force. The pontoon-train detachment shown here just after being landed at Boulogne is provided by the Royal Engineers. It possesses a complete bridging equipment, and is capable of enabling the Expeditionary Force to cross any river between Boulogne and the Vistula.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]



"TOMMY ATKINS" QUITE AT HOME IN FRANCE: BRITISH SOLDIERS MAKING FRIENDS WITH FRENCH CHILDREN AND RECEIVING COUNTRY REFRESHMENTS.

All the inhabitants of that part of France whither the British Expeditionary Force has gone have vied with each other in doing all they can for the comfort and encouragement of our troops. After the Force landed at Boulogne, a canvas city was soon put up in the neighbourhood by the Army Service Corps, while the peasantry of the district looked on admiringly, and "Tommy Atkins" found himself as great

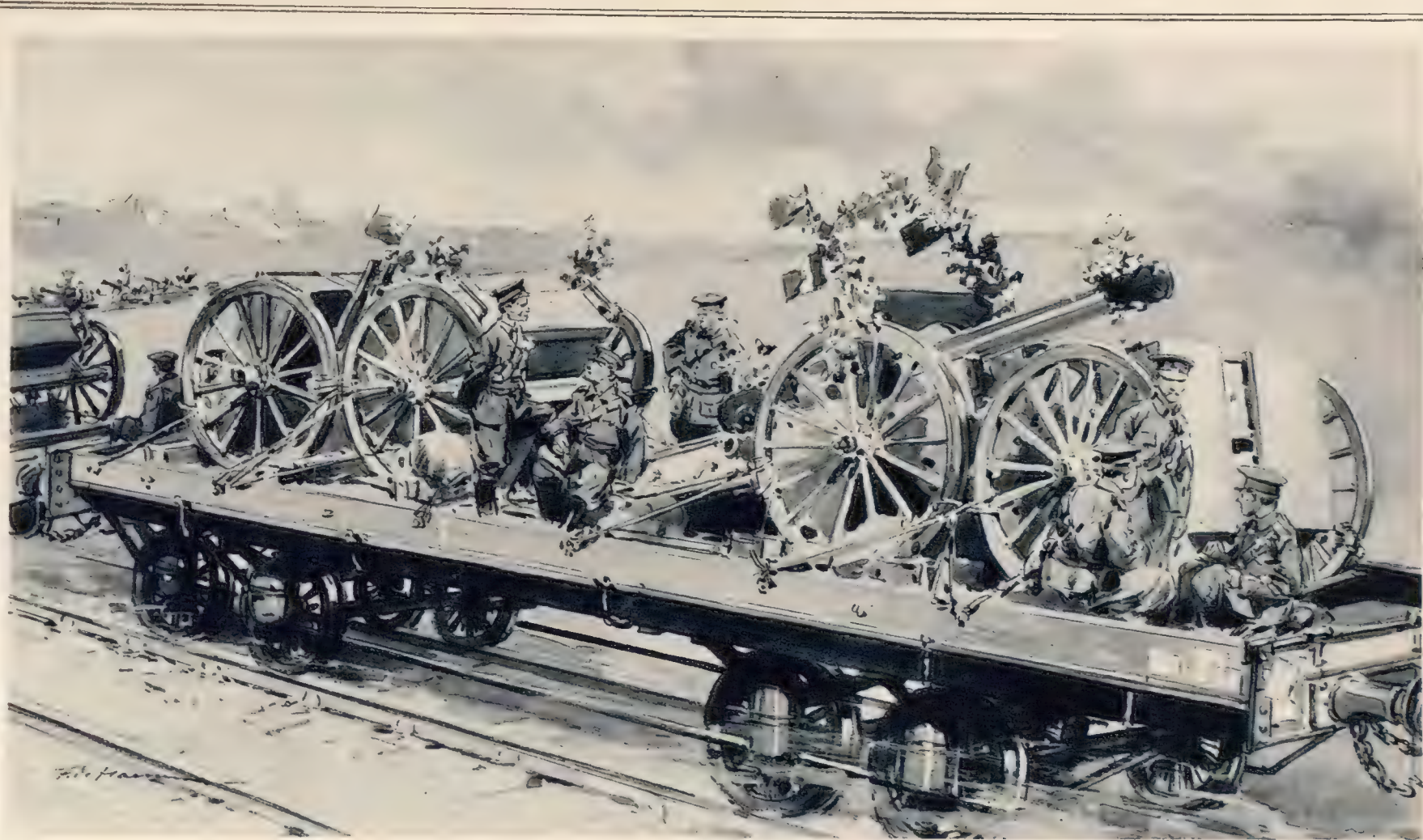
a favourite with the French people as their own "Piou-Piou." Even without linguistic attainments he found himself making friends very quickly, and was soon on the best of terms with little French boys and girls. Our artist, we may add, has just returned to England through France.—[Drawn by *Frédéric de Haenen*, One of our Special Artists.]



THE GREAT BRITISH SECRET OF THE GREAT WAR: A BRITISH TRANSPORT ON HER ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE.

The great British secret of the opening of the great war was the transportation of the British Expeditionary Force, which was a triumph of organisation. By a commendable conspiracy of silence on the part of the authorities, the Press, and the people, the largest army which has ever left our shores was allowed to mobilise, embark, cross the Channel, and safely land on the shores of France

without the publication of a single fact in connection with it until some days after the whole operation had been brought to a conclusion. Not a single breakdown or casualty of any kind occurred to mar this record feat. Our illustration shows the transport "Rowan More" moored in the harbour at Boulogne and about to disembark her troops.



BRITISH WEAPONS FLOWER-DECKED AND FLAGGED BY FRANCE: SOME OF OUR GUNS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.

Our enthusiastic Allies on the Continent are not sparing themselves in their endeavours to show their gratitude to the British soldiers of the Expeditionary Force who have crossed the sea to their help. How magnificently Paris greeted Sir John French on his flying visit to the French capital everybody has heard. Also we know how the rank and file of the battalions which were landed at Boulogne were

welcomed there and in the neighbourhood by the people at large. Our illustration shows the adorning of an inanimate machine of war because it belongs to the British Army. Two British field-guns in transit by troop-train are seen as they appeared after being decorated by some of the local folk with flags, flowers, and leaves at one of the halting-places.—[Drawn by Frédéric de Haenen, One of our Special Artists.]



THE JUMPING-OFF PLACE FOR THE GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLEET WAITING TO PASS THROUGH TO THE NORTH SEA OR EMERGE INTO

The German High Seas Fleet, according to the latest advices at the moment of writing, is awaiting developments at anchor in the roadstead at Kiel, where the principal naval arsenal and dockyard of the German Navy is situated, at the Baltic end of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. Kiel serves ordinarily as the headquarters station and base for the German Baltic Fleet. It has been the chief naval seaport of Germany

since 1867, although since the completion of the great ship-canal across Holstein to the mouth of the Elbe, Wilhelmshaven, on the North Sea, has in some degree ousted Kiel from its pre-eminence for strategical reasons. Kiel still ranks, however, as the Portsmouth of the Fatherland. A mint of treasure has been expended during the present Kaiser's reign on the dockyard at Kiel, which is now fully equipped with plant



THE BALTIC: KIEL HARBOUR, AT THE BALTIC END OF THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL; WITH GERMAN WAR-SHIPS AT ANCHOR.

and machinery of the most modern kind for ship-building and repairing, and indeed, all naval purposes. It possesses two large Dreadnought dry docks, besides two floating docks, each able to take the biggest super-Dreadnought afloat, in addition to four other dry docks and five floating-docks available for pre-Dreadnoughts and cruisers. The recent widening and deepening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal has vitally affected Kiel as

a naval base. It has enabled the Fleet at Kiel to pass at will from the Baltic into the North Sea in a few hours. The entire German Navy can thus pass from one sea to the other at short notice, and be concentrated against either England or Russia. For that reason the German High Seas Fleet remains as formidable whether in the North Sea at Wilhelmshaven or in the Baltic at Kiel.—[*Photograph by Record Press.*]



ARMED BRITISH LINERS PUTTING ON WAR-PAINT IN A LONDON DOCK: WAR ACTIVITY AMONGST PASSENGER-VESSELS.

Our British ocean liners are taking their part in world-war—and few chances. The illustration shows a scene that may be witnessed any day near a London dock. The captains of the ocean liners there before leaving are having their ships painted “man-o’-war grey”—just as was done on board the “Lusitania” after leaving New York on the outbreak of hostilities, for her adventurous passage home,

an incident which forms the subject of a picture in “The Illustrated London News” of August 22. The liners are also taking on board 47 quick-firers and extra coal, so that they can either defend themselves against any stray cruiser, or do duty as emergency cruisers to waylay hostile shipping on the trade routes.—[Drawn by H. B. Freer.]



DESPATCHES BY PIGEON-POST: ABOUT TO RELEASE A FRENCH ARMY BIRD WITH A MESSAGE FOR HEADQUARTERS.

France and Germany both possess a very considerable organisation for the carrying of despatches by carrier-pigeons, a service which was put to much use by the beleaguered garrison during the siege of Paris, and has been greatly elaborated and improved since then. Even in our own country we had a carrier-pigeon service in connection with the coastguards until a year or two ago, when the Admiralty

authorities decided, owing to the advent of wireless telegraphy, to abolish it. Just at present, as a precautionary measure against alien spies, the Government have prohibited pigeon-racing in Great Britain, and any birds possessed by Germans are being shot by the police. German pigeons usually have a broader leg-ring than the British, with the letter "K" stamped on it.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



CREDITED WITH THE FINEST GUNS IN THE WORLD; AND A FORCE WHICH HAS WON GREAT FAME: FR

Here is seen in active progress one of the most dramatic spectacles of war: artillery shelling the enemy in the open. Many such scenes, it is safe to say, have been witnessed along the Lower Meuse, and on other rivers on the north-eastern frontier of France. On the Continent it is admitted on all hands that the French field artillery are the best trained and the most formidable. The guns are indisputably the most serviceable weapons of the kind used in any army. They are quick-firers, of 75 m.m. calibre (roughly, 3 inches), firing a 14.3 shell, with an effective

range
except
kept



T FAME: FRENCH FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION—SHELLING A PONTOON BRIDGE CROWDED BY THE ENEMY.

lower range of between three and four miles, and are capable, it is stated, of keeping up a continuous fire of from twenty-five to thirty shots a minute. The French field-gun is of the exceptional length of 36 calibres, and its carriage is fitted with a steel shield behind which the gun-teams take cover in action (as the illustration shows). The ammunition-wagon is kept close alongside the gun; its armoured sides and doors help to shelter the men supplying ammunition.—[Drawn by H. W. Koekkoek.]



WITH HUGE COLUMNS OF SMOKE FROM BURNING TIRLEMONT IN THE DISTANCE: BELGIAN ARTILLERY FALLING BACK THENCE ON LOUVAIN.

The little town of Tirlemont, some twenty-nine miles east of Brussels, and eleven from Louvain, has been a centre of terrible events during the war in Belgium. The Germans, it was reported, entered the town on the afternoon of the 18th, after first shelling it, with a strong force. It was stated that most of the inhabitants fled, leaving everything behind them, and that in their last glimpse of the town they saw smoke and flames rising from different parts of it. About five miles down the railway line two trains were made up and conveyed a large number of refugees to Brussels. Later there were reports that the Germans had suffered a reverse at Tirlemont on the 19th. Louvain, it may be added, has been called "the key to Brussels."—[*Photograph by Sport and General.*]



RECALLING THE BALACLAVA CHARGE: BELGIAN CAVALRY RIDING OUT TO AN ATTACK FROM WHICH, IT IS SAID, ONLY SEVEN RETURNED.

The Belgian cavalry have performed many heroic exploits of late in defence of their country against the hosts of the Kaiser. In sending us the above photograph, the photographer informs us that a detachment of Belgian cavalry, about 288 strong, who made a sortie upon the advancing Germans, had only gone about a thousand yards down the road when the Germans opened fire upon them with

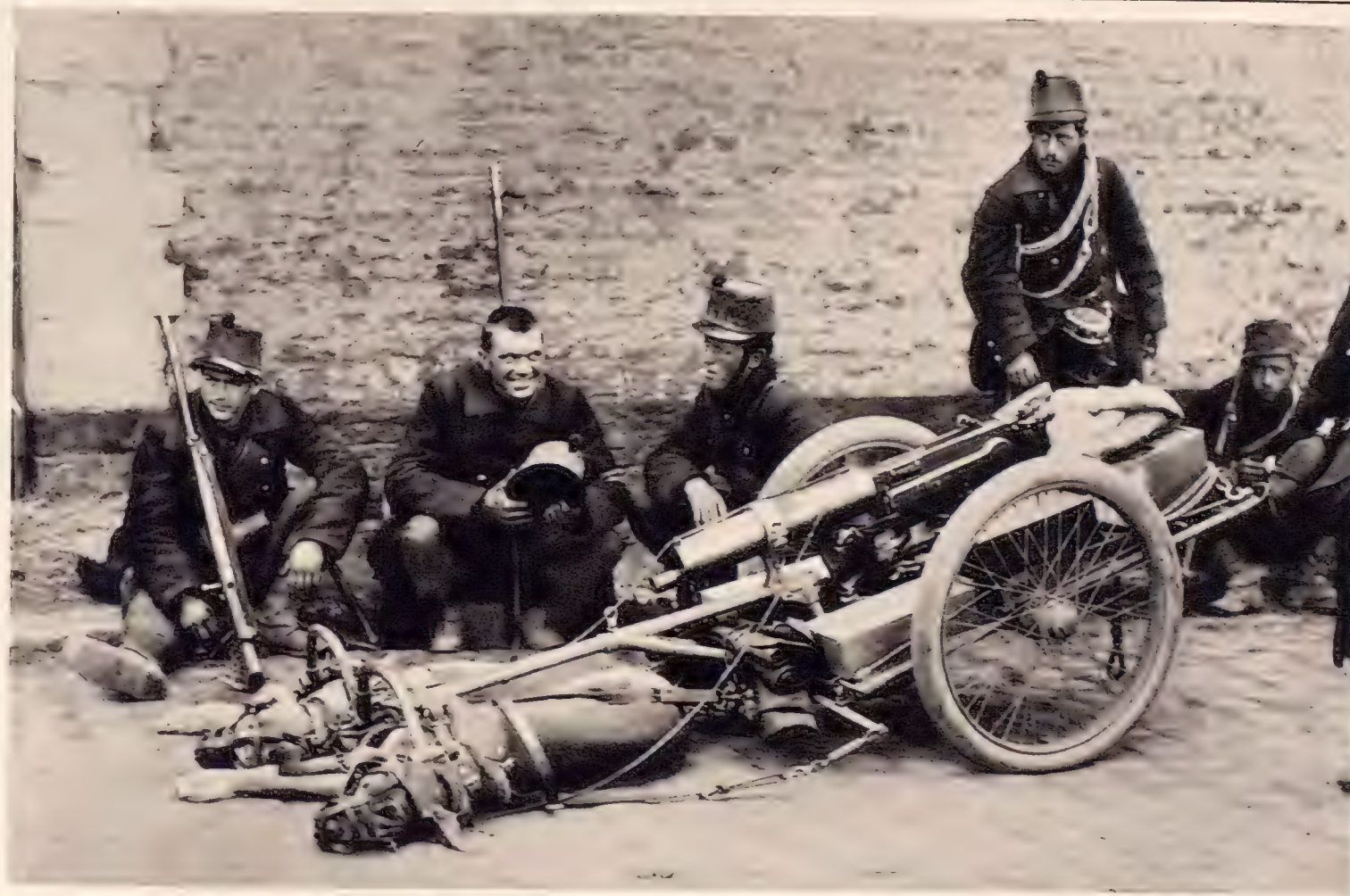
machine-guns, with the result that, according to report, "about ten of them returned." The photograph was taken just as the gallant troop were riding out. According to a Reuter telegram, only seven men came back. The force was covering the Belgian retreat to Louvain. Major Gilson, in command, bravely continued to lead his men though wounded in the nose.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



THE LAST STAND OF THE BELGIANS AT LOUVAIN, THE KEY TO BRUSSELS: A BARRICADE ACROSS THE ROAD DURING THE FIGHTING.

A very gallant stand was made by the rear-guard of the Belgian troops in covering the retirement of their main forces from Louvain towards Antwerp. In the roads in the environs of the city barricades were hastily improvised from tables, benches, trucks, brushwood, and anything else which could be rapidly thrown up to afford temporary cover from the advancing foe: and from behind these barricades

the Belgians kept up a hot and unceasing fire upon the German cavalry until the last possible moment, when they retired in good order. Our photographs show two different views of one of these barricades, taken actually in the firing line. The lower one gives a more detailed idea of the composition of the defences.—[Photographs by Farrington Photo. Co.]



A BELGIAN DOG GUN TEAM WAITING FOR ORDERS: RESTING IN REAR OF THE FIRING LINE DURING THE PRESENT WAR.

Belgian infantry regiments are all provided with machine-gun sections, which accompany the corps in the field. The gun in use, a machine-gun of the Gatling type, is turned out at the "Elswick" of Belgium, the war-munitions factory of John Cockerill et Cie, at Seraing, near Liège. It fires rifle bullets and is mounted on a light travelling carriage, or "voiturette de traction," designed specially for rough

work across country. Two dogs, such as visitors to Brussels in happier times have often seen drawing milk and vegetable carts about the streets, form a gun-team, and the gun-squad consists of four men. The incident depicted took place in rear of the fighting line on one of the battlefields between Liège and Brussels on a broiling hot day.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



SACRIFICED TO CHECK THE GERMAN INVADERS: THE RAILWAY (LANDEN—ST. TROND) DESTROYED BY THE BELGIANS.

The forces forming the Belgian screen and the troops who had been fighting near Liège destroyed a large section of their own railway as they retired towards their main army, in order to check the German advance. Our illustration shows a portion of the permanent way between Landen and St. Trond which has been wrecked. It is necessary that many such sacrifices as these should be made in war time by

the defenders of an invaded country, and reference to another page of this issue will show that, near Antwerp it has even been found necessary to destroy many houses in order that the guns from the fortresses shall have full play. The calls upon the patriotism and necessary self-sacrifice of the Belgian peasantry have been many, but they have been borne with exemplary fortitude.—[*Photograph by Topical.*]



ONE OUT OF THOUSANDS OF SUCH GRIM SCENES OF THE GREAT WAR: A DEAD HORSE ON THE HAELEN ROAD AFTER A CHARGE.

Those who read casually about the necessity for providing remounts for cavalry during war do not always realise, possibly, the grim incidents which in many cases bring about that necessity. In a war such as is at present being waged in Europe, it is an unfortunate fact that horses must suffer wounds and death. Obviously, there cannot be the same Red Cross and hospital arrangements made for horses

as for men, but at the same time the veterinary surgeons who accompany modern armies have the means to end the animals' sufferings as quickly and as painlessly as possible. The S.P.C.A. recently made known to inquirers that the Army Veterinary Department had made special provision in this matter, including hospitals for wounded horses that are curable.—[Photograph by Topical.]



ENTERED BY THE GERMANS WITH GREAT ARROGANCE, AND REQUIRED TO PAY THEM £8,000,000 : BRUSSELS—A GENERAL VIEW.

Brussels was evacuated by the Belgian troops for strategic reasons without a single shot having been fired, and the German flag was hoisted over the Hôtel de Ville on August 20. In an official communiqué it was stated that "in conformity with the plan of defence drawn up many years ago, the Belgian Field Army has retired to an entrenched camp at Antwerp." The defences of Antwerp are very strong,

whereas Brussels is an open city. Apart from strategic reasons, the Belgians, in evacuating their capital and destroying the street-barricades, were doubtless influenced by the desire to save the city, if possible, from damage by shot and shell. Fifty thousand Germans marched through Brussels on the 21st. The Germans have since demanded from the city a levy of £8,000,000.—[Photograph by Topical.]



DEPRIVED OF ALL THEY POSSESS BY THE GERMAN INVASION: BELGIAN REFUGEES RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE.

We in this country hardly realise, perhaps, what the war means to the unfortunate peasantry of Belgium, in whose villages and homes the German armies have wrought incalculable desolation. To quote again the vivid picture of their misery given by Mr. Martin Donohoe in the "Daily Chronicle": "Numbers of these poor people had lost everything—their money, their clothes, their horses, their cattle; the

Prussian wolf had descended upon their peaceful hamlet so rapidly that in many cases they had barely time to escape with their lives. I conversed with many of these homeless ones both on the side of the road to Brussels and in Ghent . . . One man said he lived just outside Louvain, and had been working in the fields . . . He turned round and saw his house in flames."—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE PITIABLE PLIGHT OF THE BELGIAN PEASANTRY: HOPELESS REFUGEES FLEEING FROM THE GERMANS ALONG THE ROAD TO BRUSSELS.

The advance of the German Army through Belgium has caused terrible misery to the inoffensive peasantry. Thousands of them had to leave their homes, in many cases burnt and in ruins, and make their way as best they could to some place of greater safety. Describing the scene on the main road from Louvain to Brussels, Mr. Martin Donohoe, of the "Daily Chronicle," wrote: "Everywhere people

had turned to account light carts. To some of these were harnessed teams of dogs, a number of which one sees everywhere in Flanders. Others had attached horses, and when animal traction failed, sons and daughters had harnessed themselves to the vehicles, dragging carts laden with the aged and infirm or weeping mothers with young children."—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A PEACEFUL POPULATION RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE ADVANCE OF THE GERMANS: THE ROAD FROM TIRLEMONT THROGGED WITH FUGITIVES.

News came from Brussels on the 20th that two days earlier the Germans had opened fire on Tirlemont with their artillery, and that a number of shells had dropped into the town. On the following day it was reported that the Allies had defeated the Germans at Tirlemont with heavy loss. Large numbers of refugees from that and other places made their way to Brussels. After reaching the capital many

of the fugitives were in a miserable plight. Arrangements were made for the housing of some of the earlier arrivals, but many late-comers had to camp in the streets. The photograph shows the road to Brussels thronged with refugees, among whom were a number of priests and Red Cross Volunteers.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



A WOMAN REAPING AND SOLDIERS AND CIVIL GUARDS DIGGING TRENCHES IN THE SAME FIELD: A WAR SCENE IN THE BELGIAN COUNTRY-SIDE.

War has fallen like a blight on the peaceful countryside of Belgium; but, in spite of all, the work of harvesting has been continued where possible. As nearly all the men are fighting, the agricultural work is largely done by women. That has been the case even here in England in some districts: how much more must it be so in a country which is actually the seat of war, and where all but the boys and the old men are with the colours! The photograph shows a striking contrast between works of peaceful industry and works of war going forward side by side. Here is a peasant woman busy with her sickle, while close by are a group of Belgian soldiers and men of the Civil Guard engaged in digging a trench destined to be defended against the Germans.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



A SIGN OF BELGIUM'S WELCOME TO HER FRENCH DEFENDERS: A WOMAN GIVING FOOD TO A FRENCH CUIRASSIER AT AN OUTLYING FARM.

No civilians have suffered more from the invasion of Belgium by the Germans than have the inhabitants of outlying villages and farms. No wonder, then, that they welcomed the arrival of French cavalry to assist the soldiers of their own army in repelling the invader. In various reports published on the 20th it was stated that the French cavalry had been doing good work in Belgium; for example, that a

body of French Chasseurs had put to flight a band of Germans, who had been terrorising the district between Gembloux and Jodoigne. Our photograph shows a woman from a Belgian farm handing bread to a young French Cuirassier. Possibly the lack of such hospitality towards the Germans had something to do with the famished condition of the prisoners.—[Photograph by Sport and General.]



BELGIANS BURNING THEIR OWN VILLAGES TO CLEAR THE GROUND FOR ANTWERP'S GUNS: THE GRIM IRONY OF WAR.

In order to clear the ground before the fortifications in the outskirts of Antwerp, the Belgians have been obliged to sacrifice their own villages. The first photograph shows a soldier with a lighted brush in the act of firing one of the houses, whilst the second and third show soldiers with buckets of paraffin soaking houses before firing. The fourth and fifth photographs show the houses of the

unfortunate villagers being consumed by the flames. The horrors of war in an invaded country press as hardly on non-combatants as on those in the firing-line—perhaps even more so. But the men and women of Belgium are facing the fortunes of war with exemplary fortitude. Instances of Spartan-like behaviour of patriotic parents of soldiers at the front occur daily.—[Photographs by Alfieri.]



LAST-HOPE DEFENCES WHICH WERE NEVER USED: IN BRUSSELS BEFORE THE BELGIAN EVACUATION.

The Belgian Civic Guard, with the townstolk, were prepared to fight to the last in defence of Brussels, but strategical exigencies rendered necessary the evacuation of the city before the invading German advance-guard arrived. Barricades of carts and lumber were thrown up in the suburbs during August 18 and 19, whilst hasty field-works were constructed in the adjoining forest and the roads

blocked. The Civic Guard had already manned these when orders came from Antwerp directing the immediate withdrawal of the defenders. Photograph No. 1 shows a street in the suburbs barricaded with carts and telegraph cable-reels; No. 2 shows men of the Civic Guard and citizens erecting hastily improvised defence-works on the outskirts of the city.—(Photographs by Alinari.)



SPIRE AND ROOF HIT BY GERMAN SHELLS: HAELEN CHURCH AFTER THE BATTLE.

It will be remembered that severe fighting took place round the little village of Haelen, about thirty-two miles from Brussels, between the Belgian and German outposts, culminating in a battle in which the Germans were eventually repulsed, but not before the village had been practically destroyed. The illustration shows the damage done to the church.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



VIEWING THE RUINS OF THEIR HOME AT HAELEN: A BELGIAN PEASANT FAMILY.

This illustration shows how terribly the horrors of war have been brought home to the non-combatant inhabitants of our plucky allies. A pathetic group of Belgian peasants is seen revisiting the ruins of what, only a few hours before, had been their village home. The woman, it will be noticed, is carrying a young child.—[Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]



THE GERMANS ON THE MARCH TOWARDS BRUSSELS: A SUPPLY-COLUMN PASSING THROUGH VISÉ—SHOWING WRECKED HOUSES.

In the course of a proclamation issued in Brussels on August 20, the German commander, General Sixtus von Arnim, wrote: "German troops will pass through Brussels to-day and on the following days, and are obliged by circumstances to demand from the city lodging, food, and supplies. All these matters will be regularly arranged through the municipal authorities. I expect the population to conform itself

without resistance to these necessities of war." In the earlier days of the campaign in Belgium, German commissariat arrangements were said to have broken down, for many of the German prisoners were almost starving. Later, it was reported that they had remedied this state of affairs, partly by strengthening their service of motor transport.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE PEACE HARVEST BECAME A WAR HARVEST: A GERMAN TRANSPORT COLUMN WITH FODDER FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

War has reaped a terrible harvest in the fields of Belgium, where at this season of the year the quiet tasks of the harvest of peace are wont to be performed. The farmers have done their best to cope with the situation, and in some cases even the work of cutting and gathering in the corn has proceeded without interruption when a battle was raging near at hand. But inevitably the crops must have

suffered from the passage of huge armies through the countryside, apart from actual engagements. On all sides, instead of the familiar agricultural machines, or in addition to them, have been seen the long strings of transport-wagons containing the food necessary to maintain in the field the enormous forces with which the Kaiser has overrun Belgium.—[Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.]



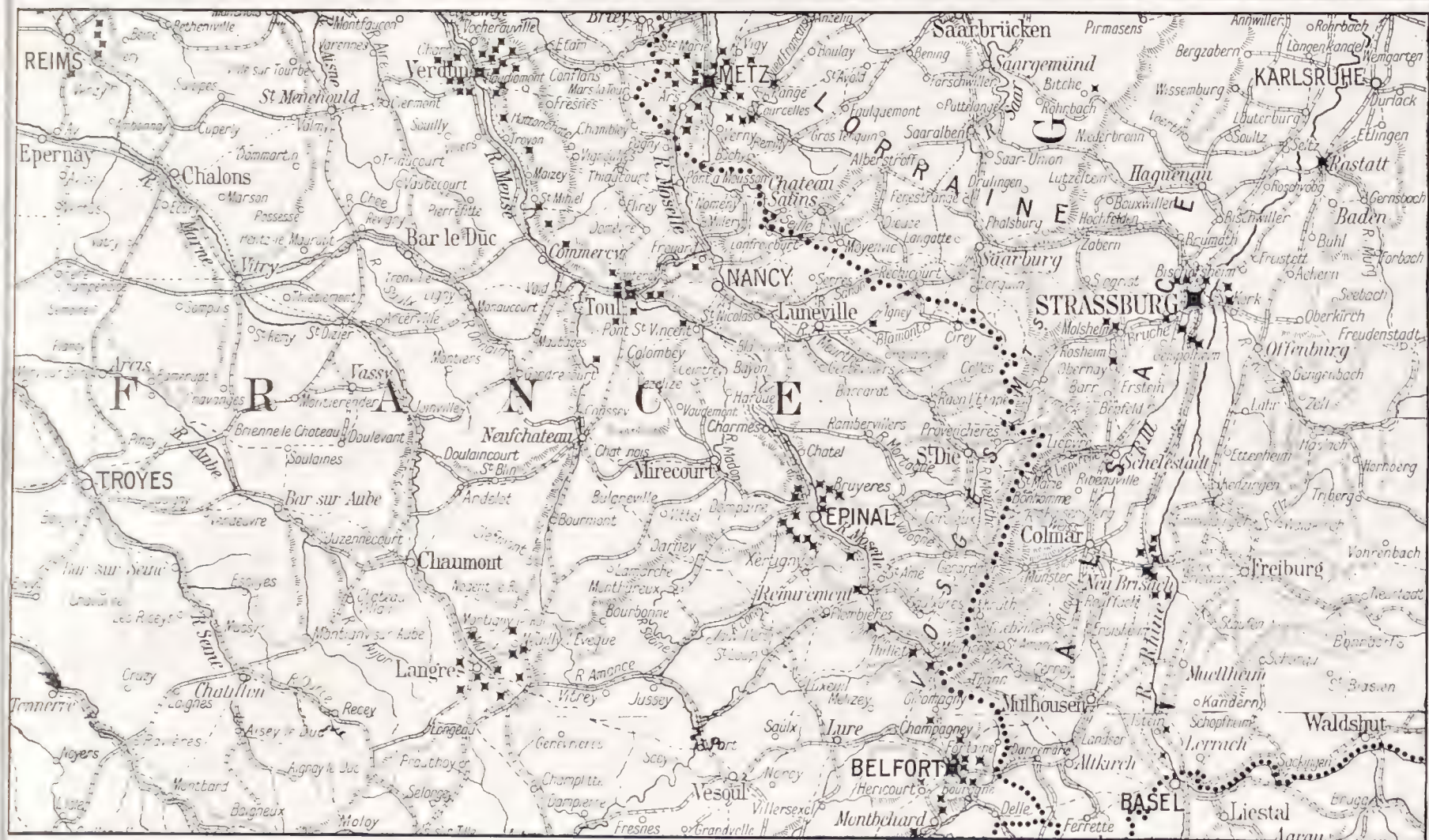
THE FRENCH VICTOR IN ALSACE: GENERAL PAU.

No officers are more looked up to in the armies of France and Russia than the two Generals whose portraits we give. General Pau, whose operations in Alsace are having satisfactory results for the Alliance, is a veteran of the War of 1870, during which he lost an arm. Thanks largely to his energetic advocacy it was that the three-years' service system was adopted by France last year. General



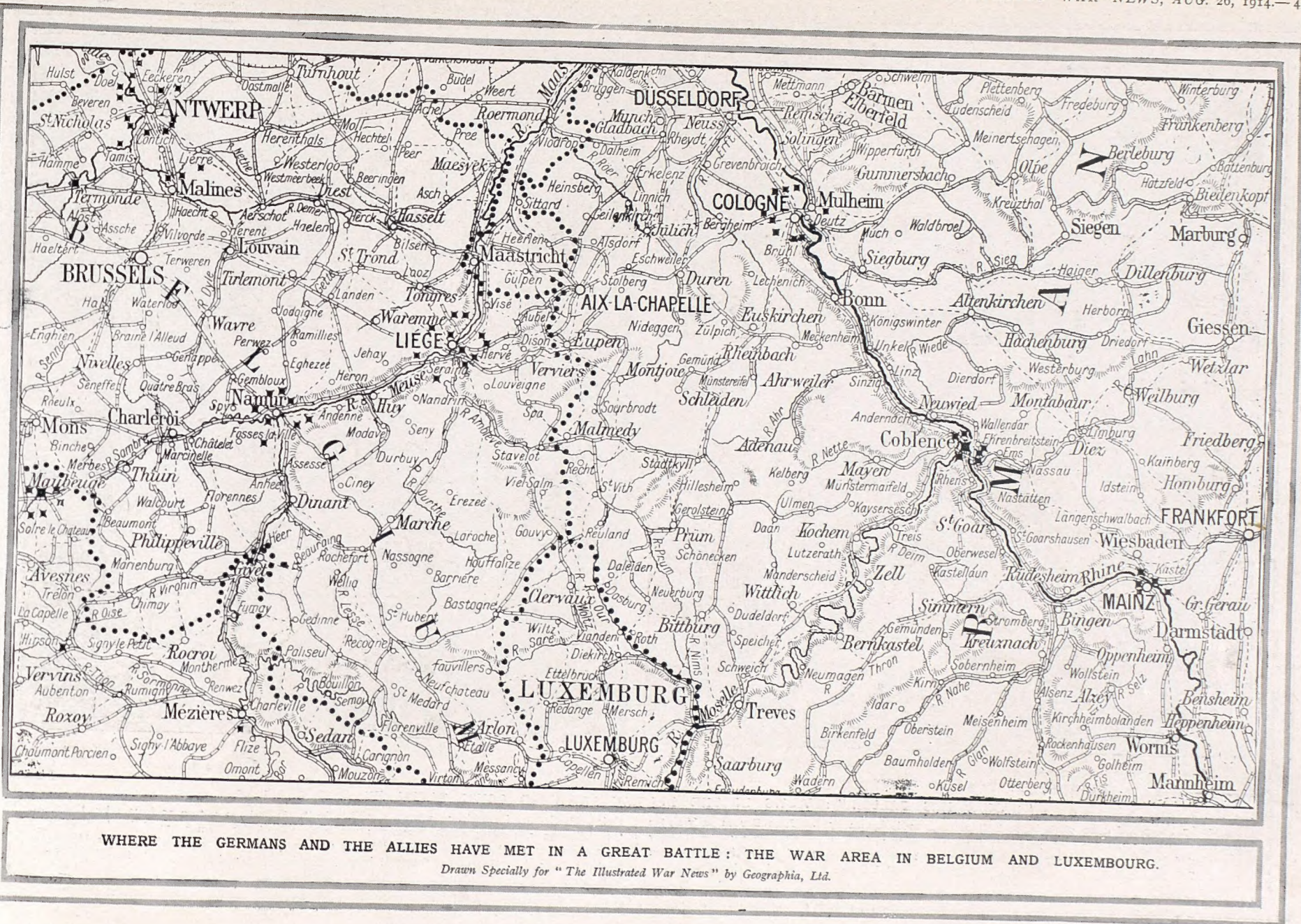
THE RUSSIAN VICTOR IN EAST PRUSSIA: GENERAL RENNENKAMPF.

Rennenkampf, the victor in the battle of August 21, in East Prussia, where three German corps were routed, is the leader of the Russian army operating against Germany. He is a veteran of wide experience, and has seen considerable war service. He was one of the Russian Generals who came through the Japanese War with enhanced reputation.—[Photographs by Record Press.]



SCENE OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE BY WHICH FRANCE HOPES TO REGAIN ALSACE AND LORRAINE: THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER REGION.

Drawn Specially for "The Illustrated War News" by Geographia, Ltd.





"NAMUR HAS FALLEN": VIEWS IN THE BELGIAN FORTIFIED TOWN TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

The wholly unexpected news of the fall of Namur was made known by the Press Bureau early on the afternoon of Aug. 24. The first news that the great Belgian fortress was in jeopardy was officially promulgated in this form: "News has been received that the first line of defence at Namur has been taken. This necessitates a withdrawal of a portion of the Allied Troops from the line of the Sambre to

their original defensive position on the French frontier." In little more than an hour after that came the following astounding official message; "It is announced that Namur has fallen." Photograph No. 1 shows the old bridge and citadel of Namur; No. 2 shows old houses overlooking the Meuse and Sambre; No. 3 is a view of the Cathedral from the Citadel; No. 4 gives a general view of the city.

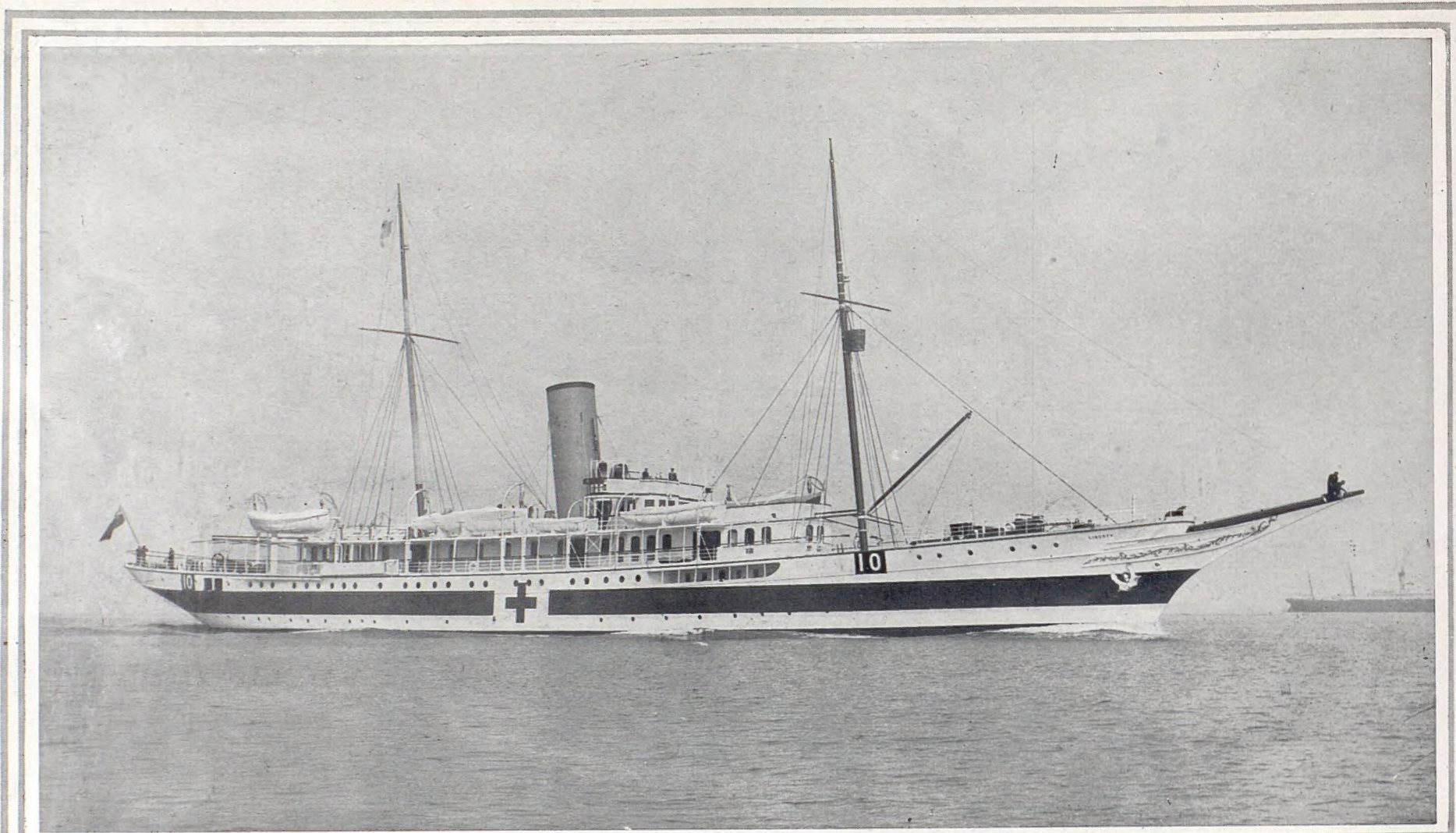


THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN SENSATION: TYPES OF SERBIAN SOLDIERS

A sensational development has taken place in the Austro-Servian conflict. The Servian Army having followed up its success at Shabatz by inflicting another severe defeat upon the Austrians, an official statement has been issued in Vienna admitting these reverses, but explaining them on the ground that it has been necessary to concentrate the main Austrian force upon the North-East frontier to resist the

WHOSE SUCCESSES MADE THE AUSTRIANS SUSPEND HOSTILITIES.

Russian advance, and declaring that the Servian campaign must, in future, be regarded as "a punitive expedition rather than definite war"! Illustrations Nos. 1 and 3 show some types of the successful Servian soldiers who have thus driven the war into the enemy's camp; whilst No. 2 shows a group of various commanding officers.—[Photographs by Sport and General and Newspaper Illustrations.]



A RED CROSS SHIP WHICH WILL BE COMMANDED BY HER OWNER: LORD TREDEGAR'S YACHT "LIBERTY" IN HER NEW DRESS.

Lord Tredegar's magnificent steam-yacht "Liberty," of 1600 tons, has completed her outfitting as a hospital-ship, and, after inspection at Portsmouth, will proceed immediately for the "front." Lord Tredegar is bearing the whole of the expenses of the ship himself, and will take command, having been granted by the Admiralty a Commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve. Several well-known

surgeons from St. Mary's Hospital are on board. The "Liberty" has been externally transformed for her new duties. It will be seen that she has been painted white with a broad red band, which is broken amidships below the funnel by a large red cross on white. Her number is painted white on the red band on the side below the foremast and also at the stern.—[Photograph by Kirk, Cowès.]